FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848. [NO. 1605.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A FINE SADDLE HORSE, 5 years old. Also, a good harness Horse of good size and appearance. Safe in all kinds of harness.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 28, 1848. 4-2w

Money Wanted.—All those indebted to the Subscriber by note or account, especially those who have suffered their accounts or notes to remain unsettled for more than 12 months, are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay, as no further indulgence can be given.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Feb'y 28, 1848. 4-3w

HORSES AND MULE.

THREE HORSES AND ONE MULE for Sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 29, 1848. 4-4w

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School, to commence at the 1st of September, in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and fitness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are satisfied. Apply to [illegible] Fayetteville, P. O.

Feb'y 28, 1848. 4-2w

☞ The Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, 12 o'clock, of March Term next, of Cumberland County Court, for the transaction of public business.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chm.

Feb. 29, 1848. 4-2w

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator [illegible] of John [illegible] at the Market House [illegible] of March [illegible] a Pew in the Presbyterian Church [illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL,
Administrator [illegible]

Feb. 19, 1848. 4ts

M. & J. A. ROWE.

BROOM & WOODEN WARE STORE,
No. 62 North Third Street,
One door above [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Cedar Ware, Willow and French baskets, Shoe and Wall Brushes.

☞ Goods packed in the best order for transportation.

MANLY ROWE. JOHN A. ROWE.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined

SUGAR CANDIES,

12½ Cents per Pound—Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 42 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES pleasure in informing the public, that he continues to sell his very superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of $12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He has also a full assortment of goods in the CONFECTIONARY and FRUIT line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call, or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the Number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 4-6w

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,* Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island. A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.

Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

REAL ESTATE,
HORSES, WAGONS, AND SULKY,
AT AUCTION.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at the Market House in this place, on Thursday of next County Court, an improved tract of LAND, 3½ miles from town, on the Murchison road, containing 150 acres, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; a Saw Mill with Hotchkiss' improved water wheel; Grist Mill on most approved plan. The place is admirably adapted to a summer residence, being a healthy location and supplied with pure spring water; and it is eligibly situated for a Factory.

At the same time will be sold, one Timber Waggon; two road Waggons; four Horses; Sulkey, ploughs, &c.

For further particulars, apply to Wm. T. Nott, John H. Cook, or A. M. CAMPBELL.

Feb'y 12, 1848. 2ts

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nutcrackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassia, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, batter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohea, and Ningyong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.

W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 19, 1848. 3-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LAST OF THE FAIRIES, a Christmas Tale, by James, 15. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 40. Bryan O'Lyn, 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Harris's Great Commission, 1 00. Traveller's Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S. 1 00. Water Cure in America, 90. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by

Feb'y 19. E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 HHDS. bright new crop retailing Molasses,
2 hhds do do do New Orleans do,
25 bags first quality Rio Coffee,
25 do second do do,
30 do Laguyra and Java do,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels do do.
1 box [illegible]

—ALSO—

1000 lbs new live geese Feathers, assorted bags, 10 to 70 lbs.
50 bushels yellow country planting Potatoes,
1 heavy 4 horse Road Wagon, new and complete.

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay St. above the Post Office.

Feb'y 22, 1848. 3-4w

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Orgain House, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please, [illegible] he hopes to gain, as well as to merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

February 29, 1848. 3-tf

New York Advertisement.

1848.

SPRING GOODS.

Burt Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED from their former Stand in Pearl street to

No. 38 Broad st., New York.

And are now prepared to exhibit a large assortment of "New England," "Jersey," "New York City made," and French

BOOTS & SHOES

Of our own, and other celebrated manufacturers, comprising all kinds of coarse work, and fine city made styles of Goods. Among the Ladies' Shoes, may be found

A LA MODE—JENNY LIND,

Manhattan, Polka, Knickerbockers, Buskins and Ties. There are also new styles, and an excellent variety of colors. We are also manufacturing the various styles of the

CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are so much admired, and are so convenient. We have all of the different kinds of Ladies' Cloth Shoes, suited to the Spring Sales.

We have just received

280 cases men's calf and sewed Boots,
500 " " kip and thick ditto,
100 " " fine imitation stitch Boots,
120 " " thick and kip Brogans,
38 " Boys' and Youths' Brogans,
25 " Women's Slippers,
40 " " Peg Boots and Buskins,
12 " " Common Gaiters.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, to which we respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants.

Feb. 11, 1848. 3-4w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb. 19, 1848. 3-4m

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Robeson county on the 3d inst., a negro man who says his name is JOHN ALSTON, and that he belongs to Joseph Moore, who resides about 5 miles above Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, N. C.;—that Moore purchased him from Andrew Mott, and that Mott obtained him from William Carrington, of Greenville District, South Carolina. John Alston is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and says he is 46 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICH'D B. GREGORY, Sh'ff.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Irish Potatoes.—50 bbls. yellow Planting Potatoes. Also, 2000 lbs. pure extra and No. 1 White Lead, in Oil; Paint Oil; Verdigris, in Oil; Terre de Seina and Umber. For sale by

COOK & POWELL.

Feb'y 21, 1848 3-3w

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber resides at present, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new JAIL for the District of Marion, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in April next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C., from whom also, on application, a plan and specifications of the Building can be obtained.

By order of the Board.

C. D. EVANS,
Sec'y Board Com. Public Buildings,
Marion District.

Feb. 14, 1848. 3-11A

UMBRELLAS,

Parasols, and Parasolettes,
AND
Walking-Cane Umbrellas.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE UNITED STATES,
No. 101 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY, AND PATENTEE OF THE WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA,
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,
No. 101 Market street, Philadelphia.

Jan'y 31, 1848. 1-7w

Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Bugg's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
(Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER,
P. MALLETT. } NEW YORK.

REFERENCES
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Bousseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 1-3m

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, in the Hybart buildings, one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

REMOVED.—E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON have removed to the new brick Store, north-east Market Square, known as the Shackelford corner, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

Feb. 15, 1848. 2-1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

John Broadaway, James Broadaway, John Jowers and Sally his wife, William Baucom and Rebecca his wife, Richmond Lee and Judith his wife, Elizabeth White, Anness White, William Troy White, Malinda White, Martha Jane White, and —— White, (some of whom are minors and sue by their Guardian, John Broadaway,) Pleasant M. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha J. Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca E. Lee, and Laura E. Lee, who are also minors and sue by their Guardian, the said John Broadaway. Also, Willie Parker and wife Anness, and William Broadaway:

Against

Jeremiah Broadaway and Thomas H. Broadaway.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Broadaway, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Thomas H. Broadaway to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 1600-6w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by

SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

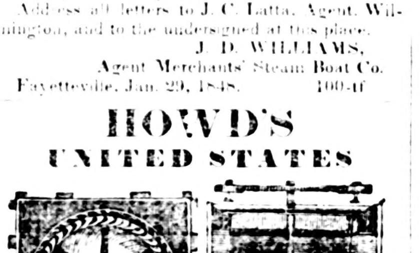
Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending, and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved, upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gates, for the small Wheels, are all of iron, and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

As regards the utility of the Wheels I refer to the certificates attached. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Petersburg, Va., or my Agent, Mr. A. P. HURT, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, (furnished by you) which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn.* During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has exceeded the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, 22d Dec., 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Supd't Battersea Manf. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1847.

This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.

GEO McNEILL.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Super'dt of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatting Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

☞ The subscriber, Agent for Uriah Wells, is located in Fayetteville. He will attend promptly to all orders he may be favored with, and would be pleased to give any information relative to his Agency that may be desired.

A. P. HURT.

January 18, 1848. 100-tf

The public are cautioned against infringing on the said Patent.

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21. 3-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 21. 3-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

FOR SALE,

100,000 WELL burnt Bricks, extra size, now ready for delivery. Apply to

WM. G. MATTHEWS.

Feb'y 5. 1601-6w

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
South on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Maygriere's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Michigan—Gen. Cass.—The Michigan House of Representatives, on the 31st of January, passed the following resolution, fifty-two votes against three in the negative:

Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not by law exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress, to permit the institution of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein.

The House is almost unanimously democratic, and on the very same day on which they passed this resolution, forty-four of them, and twenty-two members of the Senate, signed a paper recommending General Cass as their first and favorite candidate for the Presidency.

The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 2d inst., says: "The very resolutions passed on the 'Wilmot Proviso' one year ago, in the Michigan Legislature, were submitted to him, and the draft *now bears interlineations* of a character to strengthen their effect, *in the handwriting of Cass himself.*"

And yet this is the gentleman whom certain Southern Democrats are in favor of for the Presidency.

Charleston Mercury.

Touching Memorial.—Few of our readers but will read with deep and even tender interest the following copy of verses, written by Mr. Adams on the day preceding his fatal attack of illness, and designed to accompany his autograph signature, which had been requested by a female friend:—*National Intelligencer.*

Written for Miss C. L. Edwards, of Massachusetts, on the day preceding his attack.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Quincy, Massachusetts.

In days of yore, the poet's pen
From wing of bird was plundered,
Perhaps of goose, but, now and then,
From Jove's own Eagle sundered.
But, now, metallic pens disclose
Alone the poet's numbers;
In iron inspiration glows,
Or with the poet slumbers.

Fair damsel! could my pen impart,
In prose or lofty rhyme,
The pure emotions of my heart,
To speed the flight of time;
What metal from the womb of earth
Could worth intrinsic bear,
To stamp with corresponding worth
The blessings thou shouldst share!

Caution to Planters.—D. C. Newcomb, of Franklin Parish, La., writing to the N. O. Delta, says: A circumstance occurred at my plantation, a few days ago, which may be of some importance to the cotton planter. I had a large quantity of cotton seed to accumulate at my gin, which I had removed by hauling it on my corn ground. When we got in about the centre of the pile we found it to be on fire, and had burnt the seed into a perfect coal, some two yards square. Had it not been so much smothered by the quantity of seed on the top, I have no doubt but it would have broke out and consumed my gin.—We often hear of gin-houses being burnt, during the cotton picking season, which is always attributed to some incendiary. There is no doubt now in my mind that most of the gins that are burnt from unknown causes, proceed from spontaneous combustion, as above stated.

End of the World.—The disappearance of stars from the planetary world is suited to awaken deep and solemn reflections in the human mind. They indicate that the period is coming when this earth will also disappear, and the heavens be rolled together as a scroll, and the grand catastrophe at the end of the world will come to pass.

During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the northern hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid-day. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly, of an ashy pale color. La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months.—How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed; and here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration, of a singular passage in the Bible—"The heavens will pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."

A Quick Retort.—Whoever undertakes to put a joke on the "Razor Strop Man," is sure to get floored in the long run.—Last Monday, while selling his strops in Plymouth, and expatiating the while on the evils of rum drinking, a tipsey fellow cried out,—

"If rum made me lie as fast as you in selling your strops, I'd quit it to-day."

"Very good," replied Smith; "the only difference between your lying and mine, is this: My strops enable me to lie in a good warm bed, while rum makes you lie in the gutter."

The tipsey man sloped, evidently lying under a very great mistake, in supposing that he could get the upper hand of the "Razor Strop Man."

Value of a Dollar.—If you would learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod-carrier. This is an excellent idea; and, if many of our young gentlemen had to earn their dollars in that way, how much less dissipation and crime would we witness every day! So if our fashionable young ladies, like some of the poor seamstresses of our large cities, had to earn their dollars by making shirts at ten cents a piece, how much less finery would we see about them, and how much more truthful notions would they have of their duties of life and their obligations to the rest of the world.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again.—Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not, if a trouble comes upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

Fight hard against hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven! With God's presence and God's promises, a man or a child may be cheerful.

Happiness.—We must not look for happiness in the world, nor in the things of the world; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our hearts.

A gentleman not very long since, wishing to pop the question, did it in the following singular manner: Taking up the young lady's cat, he said, "Pussy, may I have your mistress?" It was answered by the young lady, who said "Say yes, pussy."

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 25.

FUNERAL HONORS TO MR. ADAMS.

At the usual hour of meeting of the two Houses of Congress, yesterday, a full attendance of Members and crowded audiences attested the deep interest of the occasion which called the two Houses to offer public testimonials of their profound respect for the memory of the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker (the Hon. R. C. Winthrop) rose and in a feeling and affecting manner addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States:

It has been thought fit that the Chair should announce officially to the House, an event already known to the members individually, and which has filled all our hearts with sadness.

A seat on this floor has been vacated, towards which our eyes have been accustomed to turn with no common interest.

A voice has been hushed forever in this hall, to which all ears have been wont to listen with profound reverence.

A venerable form has faded from our sight, around which we have daily clustered with affectionate regard.

A name has been stricken from the roll of the living statesmen of our land, which has been associated for more than half a century with the highest civil service, and the loftiest civil renown.

Whatever advanced age, long experience, great ability, vast learning, accumulated public honors, a spotless private character, and a firm religious faith, could do, to render any one an object of interest, respect, and admiration, they had done for this distinguished person; and interest, respect, and admiration are but feeble terms to express the feelings, with which the members of this House and the people of the country have long regarded him.

After a life of eighty years, devoted from its earliest maturity to the public service, he has at length gone to his rest. He has been privileged to die at his post; to fall while in the discharge of his duties; to expire beneath the roof of the Capitol; and to have his last scene associated forever in history with the birthday of that illustrious Patriot, whose just discernment brought him first into the service of his country.

The close of such a life, under such circumstances, is not an event for unmingled emotions. We cannot find it in our hearts to regret that he has died as he has died. He himself could have desired no other end. "This is the end of earth," were his last words, uttered on the day on which he fell. But we might almost hear him exclaiming, as he left us—in a language hardly less familiar to him than his native tongue—*Hoc est, nimirum, magis feliciter de vita migrare, quam mori.*"

It is for others to suggest what honors shall be paid to his memory. No acts of ours are necessary to his fame. But it may be due to ourselves and to the country, that the national sense of his character and services should be fully commemorated.

Mr. HUDSON of Mass. next spoke, and as a part of his remarks gave the following Biographical Sketch of Mr. Adams:—

John Quincy Adams was born on the 11th day of July, 1767, in that part of Braintree, Massachusetts, which was subsequently incorporated into a town by the name of Quincy, and hence was in the eighty-first year of his age. In 1778, when he was but eleven years of age, he accompanied his father, John Adams, to France, who was sent with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, as Commissioners to the Court of Versailles. After remaining in France about eighteen months, during which time he applied himself closely to the study of the French and Latin languages, he returned to his own country in August, 1779. In November of the same year his father was again despatched to Europe for the discharge of diplomatic services, and took his son John Quincy with him. At Paris he was put to school, and when in 1780 John Adams removed to Holland, his son enjoyed the advantages of the public school at Amsterdam, and afterwards of the University at Leydon. Francis Dana, who accompanied John Adams, as Secretary to the Embassy, received in 1781 the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as his private secretary. Here he remained till October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburgh, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland, where he remained some months, till his father took him to Paris at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1783. From that time till 1785 he was with his father in England, Holland, and France; during the whole of which period he was a close student.

At the age of eighteen, at his own request, his father permitted him to return to Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1787 with distinguished honors. Soon after leaving college he entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts, where he remained the usual period of three years in the study of the law, when he entered the profession, and established himself at Boston.

In 1794 Gen. Washington appointed him resident minister to the United Netherlands. From that period till 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as General Washington was retiring from office, he appointed Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. During his residence of about three years and a half at Berlin, he concluded an important commercial treaty with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was recalled near the close of his father's Administration, and arrived in his native country in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was chosen by the Boston district to the Senate of Massachusetts, and soon after was elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress for six years from March 3, 1803. He remained in the Senate of the United States until 1808, when he resigned. While in the Senate he received the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, an office which he filled with distinguished ability.

In 1809 he was appointed by President Madison envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, where he rendered the most important services to his country. By his influence with that Court he induced Russia to offer her mediation between Great Britain and the United States in the war of 1812; and, when the proper time had arrived, he was placed by President Madison at the head of five distinguished commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, which was concluded at Ghent in 1814. Mr. Adams was then associated with Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin to negotiate a commercial convention with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. While in Europe, in 1811, he received the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined.

After remaining in England till the close of President Madison's administration, he was called home, and placed by President Monroe at the head of the Department of State, where he remained eight years.

In 1825 he was chosen by the House of Representatives President of the United States for the term of four years. On leaving the Presidency in 1829 he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, and in 1831 he was elected a member of this House, and by the free suffrages of the people has been continued in that office to the day of his death.

Mr. Hudson closed by offering the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, rose and said:

Mr. Speaker: The mingled tones of sorrow, like the voice of many waters, has come unto us from a sister State—Massachusetts weeping for her honored son.—The State I have the honor in part to represent, once endured, with yours, a common suffering, battled for a common cause, and rejoiced in a common triumph. Surely, then, it is meet that in this the day of your affliction we should mingle our griefs.

When a great man fails, the nation mourns; when a patriarch is removed, the people weep. Ours, my associates, is no common bereavement. The chain which linked our hearts with the gifted spirits of former times has been rudely snapped.—The lips from which flowed those living and glorious truths that our fathers uttered are closed in death! Yes, my friends, Death has been among us! He has not entered the humble cottage of some unknown, ignoble peasant; he has knocked audibly at the palace of a nation! His footstep has been heard in the Hall of a State! He has cloven down his victim in the midst of the councils of a people! He has borne in triumph from among you the gravest, wisest, most reverend head! Ah! he has taken him as a trophy who was once chief over many States, adorned with virtue, and learning, and truth; he has borne at his chariot-wheels a renowned one of the earth.

There was no incident in the birth, the life, the death, of Mr. Adams not intimately woven with the history of the land. Born in the night of his country's tribulation, he heard the first murmurs of discontent; he saw the first efforts for deliverance. Whilst yet a little child he listened with eagerness to the whispers of freedom as they breathed from the lips of her almost inspired apostles; he caught the fire that was then kindled; his eye beamed with the first ray; he watched the day spring from on high, and long before he departed from earth it was graciously vouchsafed unto him to behold the effulgence of her noontide glory.

His father saw the promise of the son, and early led him by the hand to drink of the very fountains of light and liberty itself. His youthful thoughts were kindled with the idealism of a republic, whose living form and features he was destined to behold visibly. Removed at an early age to a distant country, he there, under the eye of his father, was instructed in the rigid lore of a Franklin, as I have heard him say. His intellect was expanded by the conversations, and invigorated by the acute disquisitions, of the Academicians, whose fiery zeal, even at that early period, was waking up the mind of France to deeper thoughts, bolder inquiries, and more matured reflection—to result ultimately, as we all know, in terrific action. Returning to this country, he entered into the cool cloisters of the college; passed through the various stages to acquire that discipline of mind which intense study can alone impart; and thence, as he was about to emerge, appeared those buds of promise which soon blossomed into those blushing honors he afterwards wore so thick around him. His was not the dreamy life of the schools; but he leapt into the arena of activity, to run a career of glorious emulation with the gifted spirits of the earth. He saw the efforts to place his country on a deep and stable foundation, where it now rests. He had seen the colonies emerge into States, and the States cemented into Union, and realized, in the formation of this confederated republic, all that his ardent hopes had pictured out in the recesses of schools. Young as he then was, he contributed, by the energy of his mind and the vigor of his pen, to support the administration of Washington, who, we have just been told, transferred him at an early age to a foreign court; scarcely initiated into its diplomacy before his services were required for another and a more extended sphere. Passing from that, he returned to his own country, and was placed by the suffrages of his State in the chamber of the other end of this Capitol; and there, the activity of his mind, the freedom of his thought, the independence of his action, rendered him to his constituents for the time being unacceptable, by uniting him to the policy of Mr. Jefferson. He retired from the halls of Congress; but he went to no ignoble ease. Wearied with the toils, heated with the contests, covered with the dust of politics, he withdrew to the classic groves of Cambridge, and there he bathed his weary mind in the pure stream of intellectual rest. Purified, refreshed, invigorated, he came forth, after severe study and devout prayer, to do his country service. He was sent immediately to Russia, as has been stated, not to repose amidst the luxuries of courts, or in rich saloons amidst the glitter of lights and the swell of voluptuous music, but to watch the swell and play of those shadowy billows with which all Europe heaved beneath the throes of the great heart of France.

Mr. Adams saw and felt that the pulse of freedom day by day beat feebler and feebler throughout the continent. He counselled the Ministers of Russia. He was one of those that stimulated them to wake from their torpor, and he had the satisfaction to behold, from the frozen regions of the north, those mighty hordes pour out upon the sunny nations of the south to give deliverance to Peoples, States, and Powers. His own country demanded his services, and he became, with Gallatin and Clay, a mediator of that peace between two nations which we trust shall exist forever, while the only contests shall be those of good will on earth and mutual brotherhood.

He went—as his father had gone after the first war of the Revolution—upon the termination of the second war, to the Court of St. James. He remained not long before another sphere was opened to him. As Secretary of State for eight years he fulfilled the arduous duties incident to that high post in a country just emerging from conflict. To the highest office of the people he was quickly raised; and how in that sphere he moved, with what ease, ability, and grace, we all know, and history will record; he crushed no heart beneath the rude grasp of proscription; he left no heritage of widows' cries or orphans' tears.

He disrobed himself with dignity of the vestures of office, not to retire to the shades of Quincy, but, in the maturity of his intellect, in the vigor of his thought, to leap into this arena, and to continue, as he had begun, a disciple, an ardent devotee at the temple of his country's freedom. How, in this department, he ministered to his country's wants, we all know and have witnessed. How often we have crowded into that aisle and clustered around that now vacant desk, to listen to the counsels of wisdom as they fell from the lips of the venerable Sage, we can all remember, for it was but of yesterday. But what a change! How wondrous! how sudden! 'Tis like a vision of the night.—That form which we beheld but a few days since is now cold in death!

But the last Sabbath, and in this Hall he worshipped with others. Now his spirit mingles with the noble army of martyrs and the just made perfect, in the eternal adoration of the living God. With him "this is the end of earth." He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. He is gone—and forever! The sun that ushers in the morn of the next holy day, while it gilds the lofty dome of the Capitol, shall rest with soft and mellow light upon the consecrated spot beneath whose turf forever lies the PATRIOT FATHER and the PATRIOT SAGE!

Messrs. Vinton and McDowell next successively addressed the House. We copy the beautiful closing remarks of the latter:—

There he sat, with his intense eye upon every thing that passed, the picturesque and rare old man, unapproachable by all others in the unity of his character and in the thousand-fold anxieties which centred upon him. No human being ever entered this hall without turning habitually and with heartfelt deference first to him, and few ever left it without pausing as they went to pour out their blessings upon that spirit of consecration to the country which brought and which kept him here.

Standing upon the extreme boundary of human life, and disdaining all the relaxations and exemptions of age, his outer framework only was crumbling away.—The glorious engine within still worked on unhurt, uninjured, amid all the dilapidations around it, and worked on with its wonted and its iron power until the blow was sent from above which crushed it into fragments before us. And however appalling that blow, and however profoundly it smote upon our own feelings as we beheld its extinguishing effect upon his, where else could it have fallen so fitly upon him? Where else could he have been relieved from the yoke of his labors so well as in the field where he bore them? Where else would he himself have been so willing to have yielded up his life as upon the post of duty and by the side of that very altar to which he had devoted it? Where but in the capitol of his country, to which all the throbbings and hopes of his heart had been given, would the dying patriot be so willing that those hopes and throbbings should cease? And where but from this mansion-house of liberty on earth could this dying Christian more fitly go to his mansion-house of eternal liberty on high?

But, kindling to the imagination and soothing even to the feelings as is the death of Mr. Adams, with all the accessories and associations of this spot around him, how infinitely deeper is the interest which is given to it by the conviction that he was willing and ready to meet it? He was happily spared, by the preservation of his rich faculties to the last, from becoming a melancholy spectacle of dotard and drivelling old age. He was still more happily spared, by the just and wise and truthful use of those faculties, from becoming the melancholy and revolting spectacle of irreverent and wicked old age. None knew better or felt more deeply than he, that

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die;"

and hence for long years his life has been a continuous and beautiful illustration of the great truth that, whilst the fear of man is the consummation of all folly, the fear of God is the beginning of all wisdom. To such an one, "composure" amid the perils of death and when "the last of earth has come," is a supporting power frequently and divinely given; and, if it has not been permitted to him, as to a prophet of old, to be spared the bitterness of death and to go to the heaven that he looked for and that he loved in a chariot of fire, yet to the eye of human faith his access to the same abode has been as speedy and as sure. Instead of wearing away under the waste of disease, and passing through all the woes and weaknesses which dissolving nature generally undergoes, a blow of brief but mortal agony strikes him at once into the tomb, and thus his spirit, instantly freed, goes right up to the parent fountain from which it came. The messenger calls, the soul is in heaven.

At this moment of fresh affliction, whilst standing in the very presence of death, it is not meet to go into any special review of the labors or opinions of the departed. Whatever may be thought of those political, posterity will never deny to him the possession of great talents, actuated by great virtues, and directed with boldness, honesty, and earnest purpose, for an unequalled length of time, to whatever, in his judgment, was best for the interests, honor, and perpetuity of his country. This is the lesson taught by his life. That which is taught by his death calls upon us all, with solemn appealing cry, "Be ye, oh, be ready, for ye know not the hour when the Son of man cometh!"

It was then moved that Mr. Adams's seat in the Hall remain unoccupied for 30 days, and be clothed in mourning. Also that a committee of one member from each State and Territory accompany the remains to Massachusetts. Mr. Barringer was appointed on the committee from this State.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis of Mass., Mr. Webster being absent on account of the death of his son, announced the melancholy event in feeling and appropriate terms, embodying a Biographical Sketch similar to that of Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Benton then rose, and addressed the Senate at some length, closing as follows:—

The eulogium of Mr. Adams is made in the facts of his life, which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) has so strikingly stated, that, from early manhood to octogenarian age, he has been constantly and most honorably employed in the public service. For a period of more than fifty years, from the time of his first appointment as minister abroad under Washington to his last election to the House of Representatives by the people of his native district, he has been constantly retained in the public service, and that, not by the favor of a Sovereign, or by hereditary title, but by the elections and appointments of republican government.—This fact makes the eulogy of the illustrious deceased. For what, except a union of all the qualities which command the esteem and confidence of man, could have ensured a public service so long, by appointments free and popular, and from sources so various and exalted? Minister many times abroad; member of this body; member of the House of Representatives; Cabinet minister; President of the United States; such has been the galaxy of his splendid appointments. And what but mortal excellence the most perfect; intellectual ability the most eminent; fidelity the most unwavering; service the most useful, would have commanded such a succession of appointments so exalted, and from sources so various and so eminent? Nothing less could have commanded such a series of appointments; and accordingly we see the union of all these great qualities in him who has received them.

In this long career of public service Mr. Adams was distinguished not only by faithful attention to all the great duties of his stations, but to all their less and minor duties. He was not the Salaminian galley, to be launched only on extraordinary occasions, but he was a ready vessel, always launched when the duties of his station required it, be the occasion great or small. As President, as cabinet minister, as minister abroad, he examined all questions that came before him, and examined all, in all their parts, in all the minutia of their detail, as well as in all the vastness of their comprehension. As Senator, and as a Member of the House of Representatives, the obscure committee room was as much the witness of his laborious application to the drudgery of legislation as the halls of the two Houses were to the ever-ready speech, replete with knowledge, which instructed all hearers, enlightened all subjects, and gave dignity and ornament to debate.

In the observance of all the proprieties of life, Mr. Adams was a most noble and impressive example. He cultivated the minor as well as the greater virtues. Wherever his presence could give aid and countenance to what was useful and honorable to man, there he was. In the exercises of the school and of the college—in the meritorious meetings of the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial societies—in attendance upon Divine worship—he gave the punctual attendance rarely seen but in those who are free from the weight of public cares.

Punctual to every duty, death found him at the post of duty; and where else could it have found him, at any stage of his career, for the fifty years of his illustrious public life? From the time of his first appointment by Washington to his last election by the people of his native town, where could death have found him but at the post of duty? At that post, in the fullness of age, in the ripeness of renown, crowned with honors, surrounded by his family, his friends, and admirers, and in the very presence of the national representation, he has been gathered to his fathers, leaving behind him the memory of public services which are the history of his country for half a century, and the example of a life, public and private, which should be the study and the model of the generations of his countrymen.

HONORS TO JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Government at Washington has, we are gratified to perceive, noticed the death of Ex-President Adams with the deference and respect which are due to his memory. President Polk announces the event as follows:—

It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. John Quincy Adams is no more. At the advanced age of more than four-score years, he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a few minutes after 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848.

He had, for more than half a century, filled the most important public stations, and, among them, that of President of the United States. The two Houses of Congress—of one of which he was a venerable and most distinguished member—will, doubtless, prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen.

The nation mourns his loss; and as a further testimony of respect for his memory, I direct that all the executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Feb'y 24, 1848.

Orders were also issued from the War and Navy Departments, requiring that respect to be paid to the memory of Mr. Adams which is usual on such occasions. In compliance with the order of the War Department, 13 guns were fired from the Arsenal in this place on Thursday morning last, half-hour guns during the day, and 29 guns at sun-down.

FUNERAL OF MR. ADAMS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The House was densely crowded on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Winthrop occupied the Speaker's chair, with Mr. Polk on his right and Mr. Dallas on his left.

The members of the Cabinet, the Senate and Foreign Legations occupied appropriate seats. The officers of the Army and Navy were also present.

The scene in the House was intensely solemn.

Mr. Gurley, the Chaplain, delivered the funeral sermon. The discourse was a powerful and appropriate one.

As I close the procession has moved in the order laid down in the programme, and is wending its way to the burial ground.

Mr. Adams's Diary.—It is well known that the patient labor of years has been devoted by Mr. Adams to the regular journalizing of all events which have occurred not only under his own eye, but also in any way referring to the legislative and diplomatic history of our country. Is it not advisable that Congress should adopt some plan to have them placed before the public at the national expense? They will doubtless prove a perfect compendium of the History of the Union, since Mr. Adams first entered public life.

The Salem Register gives the following notice of the habits of Mr. Adams, &c:

The habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unostentatious even to awkwardness. He always arose before day, and, when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise, and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age.

His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income,) but of two successful speculations and a great rise in the value of his patrimonial estate. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and among his voluminous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe and Lafayette.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow, to whom he was married in London in 1797. She was the daughter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and the niece of Gov. Johnson, of Maryland, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who married a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, and who has several children; and the widow of his eldest son, John, (who is also the niece of Mrs. Adams,) with one or two children. He owned and occupied the mansion house of his father, in Quincy.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

The following reflections on the death of Mr. Adams, from the "New York Mirror," a paper, as is well known, devoted to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, are well worthy of notice:

"Twenty years ago, John Quincy Adams occupied the Presidential chair, and now that the whole nation unites in praises of his past life, we cannot but remember that with one exception, he was the most unpopular man who had filled that exalted office; and to his own honor and to the disgrace of our people, it is now universally conceded that the cause of his unpopularity as a President, was his stern uncompromising integrity. His administration was the most economical and wisest that the nation has known. When again shall we see such a man as John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair, with such a man as Henry Clay at the head of his cabinet? It is not a little remarkable that while Mr. Adams lies dead in the Capitol, at Washington, lauded for his virtues by the men who once maligned him; the chief ornament of his cabinet, who shared with him political defeat, is received with triumphal honors and every mark of distinction, among the very people whose calumnies and political hatred embittered his life for a season, and deprived the nation of his services as its chief magistrate. Justice is slow and not very sure.

Hon. William Sawyer, of sausage memory, has been appointed, by the President, Minister to Bogota. He should have been sent to Bologna.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Charleston Patriot has raised the standard of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. The Patriot has been a neutral paper, with tendencies rather inclined towards the party now in power. Its declaration in favor of Gen. Taylor is not without its significance, nor will it be without effect.

The Cumberland (Md.) Mountaineer informs us that the proprietors of the Mount Savage Iron Works (a company of Eastern capitalists by whom they were a short time since purchased,) have concluded not to put them in operation, in consequence of the recent reduction in the price of iron.

A call is made in the Philadelphia papers and signed by forty-two firms, for a convention of Iron Manufacturers and Miners, to consider the "great revulsion which has come upon these interests within a very short period."

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

The Democrats profess to be deeply concerned, and we regret to say, a few Whigs are somewhat staggered, by Gen. Taylor's letter of the 30th January, to Gen. Peter Sken Smith. The material parts of the letter are these:

"In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat, that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American people the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the Presidency of the United States. If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their legislatures, mass meetings, or conventions, I cannot object to their designating these bodies as Whig, Democratic, or Native. But in being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition—and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.

"In conclusion, I have to repeat, that if I were nominated for the Presidency, by any body of my fellow citizens, designated by any names they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination; provided it had been made entirely independent of party considerations."

We think a very few obvious considerations will remove the doubts which may have been excited in the mind of any Whig, as to the effect of this letter upon the relations of General Taylor to the Whig party; and as for our friends, the Democrats, the most they can attempt to make of it is, to argue that Gen. Taylor's name will be of no avail to the Whigs, whilst they must admit that it can, in no manner, be used to serve *their* purposes.

What, then, does the letter amount to? It is addressed to the head of the *Native American* faction in Pennsylvania, and apparently (for we have not seen the whole correspondence) in reply to certain inquiries of Gen. Smith's, as to the mode in which Gen. Taylor prefers to be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Taylor answers by saying, in substance, that he will not reject any nomination for that office, no matter what the nominating body may style itself; but he insists that they shall not, in any case, interpret this general consent of his, to give them the liberty of proclaiming him the peculiar candidate of their party, and the exponent of its doctrines. In his position in the army, hitherto altogether removed from the political contests of the country, Gen. Taylor may, without impeachment of his singleness of purpose, resolve, of his own act, to make no distinction between his countrymen, by demanding the support of one distinctive division of them. He therefore frankly declares, that if nominated by any body of his fellow-citizens, and designated by any names they might choose to adopt, he should "esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination." In signifying this purpose, however, and especially in announcing it to the organ of a party with which he never had any sort of affiliation, it was due to candor that Gen. Taylor should enter a *caveat* against any misunderstanding of his political views. "You, gentlemen, Native Americans," he says, "may nominate me, if you please; I, a military officer, setting up no pretensions to civil distinction, will not be so discourteous as to disdain your compliment; but I warn you, in good faith, that your nomination is not to be taken as evidence that I am a Native American." This, as we understand it, is the whole import of the letter.—"But," it is objected by some Whig still dissatisfied, "Gen. Taylor says the same thing to any party that may nominate him, to Whigs as well as Native Americans; and if the Whigs nominate him, he tells them, this must not be taken as evidence that he is a Whig." Precisely so; we concede that this is Gen. Taylor's meaning; but then there may be other and better evidence, than a *nomination*, of a candidate's politics; and this, we conceive, is abundantly furnished in regard to General Taylor's.

In his letter to Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of August 3d, 1846, lately published for the first time, Gen. Taylor says all that the most exacting Whig can desire. His words cannot be too often repeated:

"I have the pleasure (he writes) to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 7th ult., which has just reached me, in which you say:

"I had the honor of being called upon last evening to address a mass meeting of the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia. At that meeting, your name was frequently mentioned in connection with the office of chief magistracy. I stated at that meeting, as I had before stated in my place in the House of Representatives at Washington, THAT YOU WERE A WHIG, not indeed an ultra partisan Whig, BUT A WHIG IN PRINCIPLE."

"ALL OF WHICH IS ENTIRELY CORRECT; and after the discussion which occurred in both Houses of Congress at the last session, growing out of the capitulation of Monterey, in which discussion you thought proper to defend my conduct in regard to that transaction, when assailed somewhat, if not entirely, on party grounds, *I can hardly imagine how any one who was present and heard the speeches on that occasion, or read them after they were published,* COULD WELL MISTAKE THE COMPLEXION OF MY POLITICS. At the last Presidential canvass, it was well known to all with whom I mixed, Whigs and Democrats—for I had no concealments in the matter—that I WAS DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF MR. CLAY'S ELECTION, AND WOULD NOW PREFER SEEING HIM IN THAT OFFICE TO ANY INDIVIDUAL IN THE UNION."

We have here, from Gen. Taylor's own hand, the declaration, that he is a WHIG, not indeed a narrow-minded partisan Whig, but a WHIG ON PRINCIPLE, a Whig who believes in the principles of the Whig party. So well settled, indeed, are Gen. Taylor's political affinities, he is astonished that any can have a doubt about them, after the memorable debate in Congress in which the myrmidons of the administration attempted to ruin him because he was "a Whig General." In farther illustration of the *complexion of his politics*, he tells Mr. Ingersoll, that, in the late Presidential canvass, he was *decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election*, and would now prefer seeing him President to any individual in the Union. And he gives us his honest reasons for his preference of Mr. Clay:

"Independent of his great talents and long experience in Government affairs, I consider HIS VIEWS AND THOSE OF THE WHIGS, for the most part, are more nearly assimilated, as regards political matters, to those of Mr. Jefferson than their opponents'—in whose political creed I was reared, and whose opinions in matters of State I have never lost sight of, as well as endeavored to conform to them as near as circumstances would permit."

He wished Mr. Clay to be elected, not from mere personal esteem, but because he believed Mr. Clay's *political views* and *"those of the Whigs,"* in general, to be more nearly assimilated than those of the Democrats, to the old republican doctrines, in which he was reared, and which it is now the pride of every true Whig to uphold. We want no better definition of Whig principles than Gen. Taylor afterwards gives in the same letter, where he lays down as his guide, *"the principles of the constitution as it was construed and acted upon by our first Presidents."*

The Washington Union admits that this letter to Mr. Ingersoll is conclusive as to Gen. Taylor's politics. Remarking that it was adduced at the festival in Philadelphia, "as settling the question that Gen. Taylor is a Whig;" the Union roundly adds, "AND WE AGREE THAT IT LEAVES NO DOUBT ON THAT POINT." With this reluctant admission from an adverse authority, and his own unequivocal statements, it really seems to be wholly superfluous to discuss Gen. Taylor's opinions.

He is an avowed Whig, a *Clay Whig.* Does his late letter to Peter Sken Smith, in any degree, change his Whig position? We see nothing in it requiring, or admitting, that interpretation. On the contrary, we regard the letter, 1st, as making known the fact that Gen. Taylor will accept the nomination of the Whig National Convention; and 2dly, as informing the public that it must look to his own free declarations, such as we have in his letter to Mr. Ingersoll, for the evidence of his political views, rather than to *pledges* which the Whig party have always denounced.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following are extracts from a recent letter of the Hon. John Sergeant of Philadelphia:—

"I prefer General Taylor as the candidate of the Whigs for the Presidency of the United States, to any citizen who has been named. This is no hasty opinion, thoughtlessly adopted, and adhered to because it has been taken up. It was formed deliberately, with a full sense of the importance of the coming election, and has been confirmed by everything I have since become acquainted with, touching this eminent citizen. Neither is it upon the ground, singly, or even considerably, that he is the most available candidate; though it must be admitted that where merits are equal, this is a consideration not to be disregarded. A great and good party, like that of the Whigs, whose sole object is to support the constitution and promote the welfare of our country, ought not to waste or endanger its strength, by the indulgence of personal and individual preferences, however well deserved, if they have a tendency to deprive us of the co-operation of masses of our fellow-citizens, who agree with us in our general views, but cannot accept the terms which we would make indispensable to mutual aid. The time is coming, if it be not already come, when a power must be raised up, under the constitution, to check the wild and unconstitutional adventures, begun and prosecuted under the authority of a party convention; or, in the sober judgment of the wisest men among us, we are all in danger of ruin.

"Who was this great soldier, who in a very few months had achieved such extraordinary distinction? All eyes were turned toward him; his life was eagerly inquired into and scrutinized. And what has it been found to be? A life of duty, devoted to his country and to his fellow men, and without spot or blemish. A life, too, which had every where done them distinguished honor.

"It is not to be wondered at, that the hearts of his countrymen were rapidly drawn towards him. Their affection for him was prompt, but it was not inconsiderate, nor bestowed upon an unworthy man. Wise as he is brave; with a heart full of kindness and humanity; free from affectation and selfishness; sympathizing with the sufferings which his duty obliges him to witness, and to the utmost of his power relieving them; doing generous justice to all, without jealousy, or the least sinister apprehension of its lessening the estimates of his own merits; conducting every trust reposed in him to a successful issue, without blame or reproach—always obedient to the Constitution and laws,—who can doubt that such a man is fitted for the highest employments, and can safely be trusted with the powers of the Chief Executive Magistracy of the Union?

As far as observation has enabled me to discern, this is the judgment of the whole people, and in my opinion, a wise and just judgment. I am willing to follow it, and to be thankful at such a time, so good a man seems to be offered for our relief from the perils which threaten our institutions.

"I am unable to say whether or not Gen. Taylor has declined being the exclusive candidate of a party, nor does it seem to me material. He has never sought to be a candidate at all. The position he occupies has been spontaneously assigned to him by his countrymen. He has not declined it, and I am not satisfied that he is at liberty to change it. Judging from the past history of his life, he will take the post assigned him, and will neither shrink from nor desert it."

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

LIEUT. COL. FREMONT.

It is one of the peculiarities of the present war, that almost every officer that has displayed courage or conduct superior to his fellows, or that, in the exercise of those high qualities, has accomplished great and important results for his country, has invariably been marked out for persecution or proscription in some form or other.

When the news came that Gen. Taylor was cut off from his supplies and hemmed in by a superior force, the public mind was in an agony of suspense. A few days later and the glorious victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were announced, and the country was thrown into a delirium of joy. The public voice at once proclaimed Gen. Taylor the man for the times, and placed his name high up in the roll of fame. These victories were followed up by the terrible battle under the walls and in the streets of Monterey. This strongly fortified city, after a bloody conflict, was taken, and the enemy, double his own force in number, capitulated.—This was a great achievement, and added new lustre to Gen. Taylor's already brilliant fame; *and, mark ye, he was rewarded by a reprimand by the War Department for it.* Pushing on his advances to Saltillo, he there resolved to await the approach of the enemy and give him battle. It was here that he received orders from the Secretary of War to fall back upon Monterey. Assigning the most conclusive reasons for his determination, he apprized the Government of his intention *not to retreat*, but to meet the enemy and to fight him upon the spot; and he did meet, and fight, and conquered him too at Buena Vista. This was the greatest battle of modern times, and the whole country united in pronouncing Gen. Taylor the great captain of the age. Had he failed in that battle, he was a doomed man, for having disobeyed a silly order of the War Department—he literally fought the battle with a halter round his neck. He gained the victory, however, *and was only superseded.*

Gen. Scott was put in command of the Army of Mexico, and ordered to finish what Gen. Taylor had so auspiciously commenced. He invested Vera Cruz, and with a brilliant success soon captured it. The desperate battle of Cerro Gordo was soon after fought and gained. Pursuing the enemy to the gates of Mexico, he there fought a series of great battles, and after prodigies of valor and daring on the part of himself, his officers, and soldiers, finally entered in triumph the city of the Montezumas itself. The whole march of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico, was a continued succession of brilliant achievements; and taking into view the inadequacy of his force, and the difficulties he had to contend with, the conquest of Mexico (for it is equivalent to it) is the great event of modern times.—The fruits of these splendid victories are at length, it is perceived, about being consummated in the form of a peace with Mexico. Soon after the signing of the preliminaries of which with the Mexican Commissioners, Gen. Scott would probably receive notice of *his arrest, or summons to appear before a Court of Inquiry at Puebla*, to answer the charges the import of which the public are yet ignorant.

[The article in the Mercury goes on, at greater length than we have room for, to detail the extraordinary services of Lieut. Col. Fremont, ending in the conquest of California, and *the reward* bestowed upon him by this Administration, of a trial by Court Martial, conviction of mutiny, &c., sentence of dismission, pardon by the President, and his own indignant resignation of his commission, and abandonment of a service in which he had earned a fame more glorious than any man of his age.

Such are the rewards of patriotic service! If these distinguished officers had only shouted "Huzza for Polk!" how different would have been their fate! That single shout would have been worth more to them at Washington than all their victories.]

REWARD OF MERIT.—A letter from the city of Mexico to the Charleston Mercury says,—

"The officers of the old regulars are suffering with patience the infliction of the fresh importations of *natural* generals—the slight thus ungenerously put upon them has sunk deep into their hearts. There is but one predominant and universal feeling of disgust at the conduct of Mr. Polk, who has not even rewarded one of our gallant veterans with the appointment of general.—They feel that their aspirations after glory and distinction are vain, and they now desire peace almost as ardently as before they did war. A mill stone is hung about their necks. They are actually, from the new system of recent appointments, lower in point of rank than before the war commenced. A beautiful commentary, truly, upon military affairs, when an officer may have served with credit through five battles, and then be overslaughed by a man who has never smelt gunpowder or heard the whistle of a hostile bullet, as has been the case in this war."

Important from Venezuela.
A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

The schooner Ludwig has arrived at Norfolk, from Laguayra, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. The Captain was charged with despatches to the United States Government.

There have been some terrible scenes enacted at Caracas. The Venezuela Congress which met on the 24th ult., was overwhelmed by the populace, set on, it is said, by the President, and several of the members horribly massacred. It was expected that a revolution would immediately break out throughout the republic. The greatest excitement prevailed when the Susan Ludwig sailed. We have received several accounts of the scenes, one of which we annex.

CARACAS, Jan. 27, 1848.

I herewith send you a hasty sketch of the present state of this city.

About one year ago, General Monagas was placed in the Presidential chair by the party called Oligarquis; the choice was a forlorn hope at the time, as he was the only person to oppose the candidate of the liberal party. On the arrival of the President elect at Laguayra, Gen. Paez met him on terms of friendship, (although many years of *disgusto* had existed between them,) and after a cordial embrace they came up to Caracas. Paez used his influence and advice to form the Cabinet, with some of our best citizens. The government started quietly, and confidence and hope animated the public. A few short weeks put an end to our expectations; several of the cabinet retired in disgust, and the President kept the breach widening, by the appointment of a number of offenders against the former government. Many influential men, and among them Gen. Flores, endeavored to heal the breach. Meetings were held; remonstrances and threats from the press poured fourth in volumes; finally it was determined to impeach the President before the Congress about to meet.

In the meantime the President disarmed the *melitia octaro*, and placed arms in the hands of the *melitia reserva;* known to be the most favorable to the liberty party; all the old liberals were invited to return, and many placed in office, some entitled to citizenship. Commerce became crippled, and confidence destroyed; the government hobbled on with an empty treasury; large bodies of troops were preparing, near Caracas; and, on the 24th of this month, when there were scarcely members enough to form a quorum in the House of Representatives, there were 4,000 troops in and near the city. On the opening of Congress, serious disorder commenced between several members, high words drew a great crowd; daggers were drawn, and it is said, a member from the city—Hon. Hemeregildo Garcia—stabbed a member from Maracaibo, Hon. Antonio Salas.—The scene which ensued was terrific; those that could, fled, and when alarm reached the street, the citizens fled in terror. A body of soldiers rushed in front of the hall, firing several vollies indiscriminately into the windows. Several members reached the door, and were cut down like dogs. The wounded member, bleeding, was not recognized by the soldiers; they fell on him—his left cheek and ear were shot away—a severe cut over the head, and his head nearly severed from his body, and his body terribly mangled with bayonets.

The Hon. Julian Garcia was shot through the head—the ball entering one ear and passing out at the other—all the fingers on the left hand cut off, and sixteen wounds in other parts of the body.—The Hon. Juan Garcia had a sword run through his body and fell dead. Col. Smith was badly wounded with a bayonet—several others killed, and some wounded. Those who could not escape in front, wrenched off the iron bars of a back window, and by means of a settee, made a bridge to the top of a wall, where a few poles were, and with these they escaped over the walls, torn and bruised.

The whole square was soon surrounded by the troops and the honorable members were made prisoners—some with scarcely clothes on—some without hats, boots, or indispensables; some few shared a better fate. The crowd rushed into the hall, destroying the furniture, and cutting to pieces a large portrait of Bolivar. In half an hour, thousands of vagabonds were parading the streets with all kinds of weapons; every house was instantly closed; all the foreigners who had flags, unfurled them for protection; but there was none for those who happened to be out in the streets; every few minutes the harsh challenge, *quen vira*, or the rush of cavalry broke on the ear; night soon closed in darkness, and a deathlike silence prevailed during the night.

On the morning of the 25th, the citizens crept cautiously out. About noon the dead were interred without ceremony. At one o'clock the members were escorted to the hall, and compelled per force to pass several resolutions. A *bando* was proclaimed, requesting the citizens to resume their business, with an assurance of protection.

On the 26th, the members met again, the President and his guards being in the hall with the members, while several resolutions were passed exonerating the executive from all censure, and a general amnesty proclaimed.

In the mean time, the first day's butchery is spreading to the interior, and the question is asked in an under tone, will Gen. Paez come? All eyes are now towards the plains. If the great chief comes with two or three thousand Llaneros and the soldiers have courage enough to face their swift horses and sharp lance, we shall have some bloody work among us. The President is now raising 1000 horsemen. A few days must determine.

Free Trade in Great Britain.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says:—"Notwithstanding the rhetorical flourishes on this side the water on *free trade* in Great Britain, it is an established fact that American Tobacco contributes an annual revenue to the coffers of that country of upwards of *fifteen millions of dollars.* The duty is three shillings sterling per pound, or about eight hundred dollars per hogshead. The stock of tobacco in Great Britain on the 1st of January last was fifty-five thousand five hundred hogsheads, which, when taken out of bond for consumption, will pay a duty of *forty-four millions four hundred thousand dollars.*

A GOOD SERMON.

We heard a story of the elder Dr. Beecher, now of Cincinnati, that is said to be true, and is worth putting into type as illustrating the truth that we can never tell what may result from an apparently very insignificant action. The doctor once engaged to preach for a country minister, on exchange, and the Sabbath proved to be one excessively stormy, cold and uncomfortable. It was in mid-winter, and the snow was piled in heaps all along in the roads, so as to make the passage very difficult. Still the minister urged his nag through the drifts, till he reached the church, put the animal into a shed, and went in. As yet there was no person in the house, and after looking about, the doctor—then young—took his seat in the pulpit. Soon the door opened and a single individual walked up the aisle, looked about and took a seat. The hour came for commencing service, but no more hearers.

Whether to preach to such an audience or not was now the question—and it was one that Lyman Beecher was not long in deciding. He felt that he had a duty to perform, and he had no right to refuse to do it, because only one man could reap the benefit of it; and accordingly he actually went through all the services, praying, singing, preaching and benediction, with only ONE hearer. And when all was over, he hastened down from the desk to his 'congregation,' but he had departed.

A circumstance so rare was referred to occasionally, but twenty years after, it was brought to the doctor's mind quite strangely. Travelling somewhere in Ohio, the doctor alighted from the stage one day in a pleasant village, when a gentleman stepped up and spoke to him, familiarly calling him by name. 'I do not remember you,' said the doctor. 'I suppose not,' said the stranger; but we spent two hours together in a house alone, once in a snow storm.' 'I do not recall it, sir,' added the old man, 'pray when was it?' 'Do you remember preaching, twenty years ago, in such a place to a single person?' 'I do, indeed—and if you are the man, I have been wishing to see you ever since.' 'I am the man, sir; and that sermon saved my soul, made a minister of me, and yonder is my church! The converts of that sermon, sir, are all over Ohio!'

Such a striking result made no little impression on the old veteran's mind. He learned that the man was at that time a lawyer, who was in the town on business; and tired of a Sunday morning at a country hotel, went in despite of the storm to hear the sermon. The doctor often tells the story, and adds, 'I think that was about as satisfactory an audience as ever I had.—*Boston Bee.*

Just Received,—A fresh supply of those excellent TURPENTINE AXES.

COOK & TAYLOR.

March 7, 1848. 5-4w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 7.

Brandy, p'ch.	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a [illegible]
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	7 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	16 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton 7 to 7½. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 4½ to 5½. Business quite dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The late freshet carried an immense amount of produce down, the wharves being lined with Timber and Turpentine Rafts. Of the latter article the sales of the week were 32,000 bbls. at 2 40 for Soft and 1 40 for Hard. Spirits 35. Tar 1 30. Timber dull, slow sales, 14 rafts Mill at 4 to 6 75, and one superior, at $8—2 rafts *very* superior shipping at $10. Sales of Lumber slow, Flooring at 8, Scantling at 6. Bacon 7½ to 8.—Corn 60 to 65. Fayetteville Flour plenty at 5 50 to 6. Molasses 19 to 21. A cargo of Salt sold at 23 to 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5¼ to 7¼, principally 6¼ to 7. No other change in prices.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 7. At Columbia 5¼ to 7. At New Orleans 5 to 7¾. At Columbus 5¼ to 6¾.

At New York, Cotton 6¼ to 7¾, not much doing. Flour 6 12 to 6 25. Corn 54 to 60.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 7¾. Corn 54 to 56. Flour 5¾ to 6¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,346,238 bales, against 1,316,967 last year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

☞ *Those indebted to this Office in the Counties of Anson, Richmond, and Robeson, will have the usual opportunity afforded them, at the ensuing Superior Courts, of settling accounts.*

It is with great regret that we are compelled to say, that very few of those to whom accounts were forwarded, two months ago, in this and other States, have as yet responded to that just appeal. We fear that some of them have taken up the impression that we do not need the money. If so, they never laboured under a greater mistake. Circumstances beyond our control have made a prompt payment of all debts due us more essential now than at any former period; and we again earnestly request a remittance by mail, or any other safe mode, at our risk.

THE TREATY.—The anxiety of the whole country to hear of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace is not yet allayed. At the last accounts from Washington the Senate was still devoting nearly all its daily sessions to its consideration, with closed doors. This fact sufficiently indicates the strong opposition which is made to the Treaty.

Of course, whilst the discussion is going on with closed doors, the papers are full of the rumors which circulate at Washington in regard to the chances of ratification, the names of those Senators who oppose it, &c. It seems to be beyond question that Mr Buchanan and Mr Walker opposed the sending of the Treaty to the Senate at all. But reports are so various as to those Senators who oppose its ratification, that we cannot rely on them.

It is said that the President's Message to the Senate is accompanied by a recommendation of some modifications, of what nature is not known. If this be so, and the amendments should be adopted and insisted on by the Senate, it is possible that Mexico may not ratify the Treaty, and that the war will have to go on. A suspicion is freely expressed at the North, that this is the object of the President and the party, and it is in some sort strengthened by the tone of a long article in the Union, which closes as follows:—

"We take the treaty, therefore, for the indemnity it secures to us. We may find in it not only peace, but security for the future, as well as other great advantages which it obtains for us. "Were we to consult our own judgment," then we accept it or reject, as our neighbor would do the acquisitions that we are to make. We make due allowance for the other considerations which he specifies—the expense of a continued war—and the vast consequences which destiny may bring along with it. But we must be permitted to add, that if we ratify it with modifications, it is not certain that the Mexican Congress will ratify it; and therefore it becomes us to prepare fresh reinforcements for our army, and to teach the enemy that if she does not continue to offer the olive branch, she must suffer by the sword. Let us show her that war and peace are now before her. Let her choose which she pleases."

We are glad to see that the Whigs, everywhere, are taking the ground that it is far better to ratify the present Treaty than to reject it and continue the war; and we earnestly hope that no Whig vote in the Senate will be found against ratification.

The latest Washington papers have the following paragraphs:

From the Union.

"The city is full of rumors and speculations on [illegible]. They vary from day to day, and sometimes from hour to hour. Sometimes it is said that the treaty will be ratified—and then it is confidently said that it will be rejected. It is generally believed that it will not be ratified without a modification relating principally to Spanish grants of land in Texas, California, &c. The general belief and hope are, that the question will be decided in the course of the week."

From the National Intelligencer.

"The Treaty is under consideration by the Senate. The sittings on such questions being with closed doors, no one can say what developments have been made in regard to its ultimate fate. It is said, with what certainty we do not know, that the treaty is not acceptable to the Senate in its present shape. Whatever becomes of it, the Senate will not decide in one way or the other but upon sufficient motive. The general expectation [illegible] is, undoubtedly is, that the Treaty will be ratified."

A meeting was held in this town on Wednesday [illegible], at which appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr Adams were adopted, embracing a request that the Hon. Henry Potter, our venerable fellow-citizen, who was born in the same year as Mr Adams, and who yet enjoys a vigorous old age, should deliver a eulogy on the character and services of the deceased,—a request which we understand Judge Potter will comply with, on Thursday next.

MR. ADAMS.—The universal interest manifested all over the country, by all parties, in the life and death of this venerable patriot, will account for our having occupied so much space with the speeches delivered in Congress, and other things brought forth by the occasion. The speech of Mr Holmes, of S. C., will especially command attention for its exceeding beauty and eloquence, even where all are beautiful and eloquent.

It has excited surprize, that Mr. Holmes, always a political opponent of Mr. Adams, and a supporter of Jackson and Polk, should have complimented the first by so pointed a reproval of the two last. *"He crushed no heart beneath the rude grasp of proscription; he left no heritage of widow's cries or orphan's tears."* We observe that the Northern papers apply the reverse of both branches of this commendation of Mr Adams to Gen. Jackson. But this could scarcely have been Mr Holmes's meaning. The hearts crushed by proscription were by Jackson; but the widows' cries and orphans' tears are produced by Polk's war.

In allusion to this just tribute to Mr. Adams's Presidential service, the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot relates the following incident:—

"In the Presidential campaign of 1824–5, a certain public officer employed his able pen against the claims and qualifications of Mr. Adams. After the inauguration of Mr. Adams, some opponent of the officer gathered up the articles which he had fulminated against Mr. Adams, and took them to Washington, where they were submitted to the inspection of the President. Some little time after this, Mr. Adams met Judge McLean, who was then Postmaster General, and asked him what kind of a public officer the one referred to was? Mr McLean replied, that he was a correct officer and an efficient one. "Well, well," said Mr Adams, complacently, "when you see him, please tell him, that he may indulge his pen in writing against me as much as he pleases, so that he continues to do the duties of his official station faithfully."

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—The Register states the loss by the fire at the Depot in Raleigh at about $25,000, though the Engines and Locomotives are not irreparably injured.

The mails have failed repeatedly within a week past, owing, in part, to a snow storm which stopped the cars between Raleigh and Gaston.

The Baltimore Patriot of the night of the 2d inst. publishes news from St. Louis, Missouri, of the preceding day! It furnished dates from Chihuahua of Jan. 2d. Our forces had not moved from El Passo; and the Mexicans had determined to offer no resistance.

GEN. TAYLOR.—THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The news of the last week inclines us to believe it almost certain that Gen. Taylor will be the Whig Candidate for President. He has been nominated by the Conventions of Virginia and Louisiana; and Delegates to the National Convention, favorable to his nomination, have been appointed by Kentucky. Though no nomination was made by our State Convention, we are informed by Delegates present that a large majority, perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths, were in favor of Taylor. The movement in Mr. Clay's own State, devoted as that State ever has been to him, is conclusive to our mind, that Mr. Clay will not be, and should not be, the Candidate. Success, under a sound Whig, and honest man, is far better for the Whig party and the country, than defeat, under even the greatest man in the Union. We go for that Whig who can bear our banner in triumph; and our brother Whigs in Kentucky give up all their affectionate preference to the same consideration.

In the Virginia Convention, Gen. Taylor was nominated by the decisive vote of 87 Counties to 18 Counties. Among those who preferred Mr. Clay, and strenuously advocated his nomination, in preference to that of Gen. Taylor, was Mr. Botts, who, "alluding to the intelligence received from Kentucky and North Carolina, by telegraphic despatches, that the former had appointed Taylor Electors to the National Convention, and that in the State Convention of the latter a decided majority of the members were in favor of Gen. Taylor, said, "we have been to-day struck by lightning," and he attributed to the suddenness of the stroke the effect the annunciation of this information had produced. Yet, obliged as he was to vote against the first resolution of the committee he would pledge himself thus far, that if the nomination of this Convention shall be ratified by the National Convention, he would give to the nominee his earnest support, and that his "blows" (to which previous allusions had been made,) should be struck hard and fast against the common enemy."

P. S. Later accounts explain why Gen Taylor was preferred in Kentucky, rather than Mr. Clay. A letter from Frankfort says, "It was generally understood in the Whig State Convention, from declarations by the friends of Mr Clay, that he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency—that he will in a short time formally announce this determination." Other letters describe, in glowing terms, the unanimity and enthusiasm for Clay of the Whig State Convention at Frankfort. Nothing of the kind was ever known to surpass the manifestations which were exhibited of the esteem in which Mr. Clay was universally held. And next to him, the enthusiasm was unanimous for General Taylor.—They were all Clay men and all Taylor men! This is right!

MR. CRITTENDEN.—It is with regret that we learn that this most distinguished Whig is about to be withdrawn from the Senate. The Whig Convention of Kentucky, by acclamation, nominated him as their candidate for Governor, at the next August election, and it is said that he feels obliged to accept the nomination. It is scarcely generous to take him from the place where he has acted so useful and conspicuous a part, and from the service of the whole Union, to that of a single State. There is scarcely a man in the National Councils from whom we should part with more reluctance; the more especially as we fear he will thus be so withdrawn from the public eye as to prevent his future election to the Presidency,—an office which he would adorn, and for which he has many friends throughout the country.

The Wilmington Journal has at last done itself credit by correcting the erroneous report of Mr. Badger's Speech which it published just a month before; and accounts for not having done it earlier by stating the absence of the Editor.

The Journal winds up its correction as follows:—

"We cannot, however, see how the misquotation would materially affect Mr. Badger's position. We said at the outstart that Mr. Badger was opposed to voting any more men for the augmentation of the army. From our reading of the corrected speech we come to the same conclusion. To end the controversy, we put the following question to the Observer:—Does Mr. Badger's recent speech lead the reader to the conclusion that he, Mr. B. will vote for the augmentation of the army of the United States under the existing state of affairs, or rather as those affairs existed at the delivery of that speech?"

We have no difficulty in answering this question. Mr. Badger's argument went to show, and we conceive did show, that no more troops were *then* wanted for any legitimate purpose, than the law then authorized. He had just urged the most expeditious passage through the Senate of a bill to promote the filling up of the regiments already in the service; and these he thought, if full, would be sufficient for any purpose except the one which he believed was in contemplation, viz: the conquest of the whole of Mexico. To such conquest he was opposed; and to the unnecessary creation of 600 new offices, to be filled with Presidential favorites, and used as electioneering instruments, he was likewise opposed. To granting then, or at any time, ample forces to sustain the country, in war or in peace, Mr Badger never was, and we venture to say never will be, opposed. Circumstances might arise, in which, we know him well enough to affirm, he would not hesitate to vote any number of men. But no such crisis then existed, in his opinion, and as a Senator he certainly had a right to judge, unless it be contended that the body of which he is a member is bound blindly to vote all that a President may demand.

"I cannot doubt," said General Taylor, in his letter to the Secretary of War of October 4th, 1845, "that the settlement (with Mexico) will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points at or near the (Rio Grande) river."

The above is from the Wilmington Journal, where it is inserted just under the Editor's protestation that "he never, so far as he knows, has willingly misrepresented friend or foe." Trusting that this remark is make in good faith, we call the attention of the Editor to the letter of Gen. Taylor [House Document No. 196, page 94, 1st Session 29th Congress,] which he evidently had not before him when he wrote the above, where he will find as follows:—

"It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics which may become matter of delicate negotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river."

Now we ask the Journal, if it is not a misrepresentation of Gen. Taylor to take *one-half of a sentence* from his letter, and publish it without the other half which explains and qualifies it? And if this be not a "willing" misrepresentation, we call upon the Editor to do the General justice.

Mr. Clay's reception in Philadelphia was most enthusiastic. Many thousands of citizens welcomed him, and continued day after day to throng the residence of the Mayor, whose guest he was. He was met by Delegations from a number of towns and counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. soliciting a visit from him. He accepted an invitation to visit New York this week.

The Locos have elected their man in place of Hornbeck, Whig, of Pennsylvania, who died since the commencement of the present session of Congress. This they claim as a great victory, though they have succeeded by only 133 majority, a loss of about 500 since the election of Polk and Shunk.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 28th, after the morning business, personal explanations were made by Messrs. Yulee and Foote; which, getting to be *rather* animated,

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive session; when the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned

On Tuesday, a message was received from the President, in reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Allen, asking whether an armistice had been made in Mexico; if so, by whom, and by what authority. The President states that he has no information on the subject, in addition to what has already been communicated confidentially to the Senate.

The bill from the House, granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Adams, was promptly and unanimously passed.

Mr. Allen's resolutions in favor of open sessions on Executive business, were laid on the table.

Mr. Benton's resolution, calling for the trial of Col. Fremont, was adopted.

The Senate then went into secret session on the Treaty.

On Wednesday, Mr. Houston presented the resolutions of the Texan Legislature protesting against the relinquishment, without indemnity, of territory conquered from Mexico; and also protesting against the extension over such territory of the Wilmot Proviso.

The Senate again went into Executive session.

On Thursday, ditto.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll obtained unanimous consent to report a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs Adams—and the bill was passed.

Mr. Ashmun moved the printing of 20,000 copies of Mr. Gurley's sermon on the death of Mr. Adams, and the speeches made by Mr Hudson and other members. Adopted.

The States were then called for petitions, &c., and a number were presented.

Mr. Putnam, of New York, offered a resolution applying the "Wilmot Proviso" to all Mexican territory which may be hereafter acquired.

Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being taken it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 105 to 92.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee, and took up the Appropriation bill to supply deficiencies in the annual expenses.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, spoke at some length in opposition to it, and offered an amendment.

A discussion then ensued, in which Messrs. Miller, McKay, C. J. Ingersoll, Sawyer, and Giddings participated.

The latter directed some of his remarks against Gen. Taylor, upon which he was interrogated by various members relative to the subject.

Mr. Andrew Stewart rose to reply to some of the questions, and in his sallies occasioned much merriment. After considerable cross firing, and incidental debate upon the Presidential question, in which Messrs. Henly, Duer and Rose took part, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, nothing of general importance occurred in the House.

On Thursday, debate occurred in regard to the delay of the Public Printers, Messrs. Wendall & Van Benthuysen (which had been so great as to induce Messrs. Ashmun, Wentworth and Venable to urge their removal, which Mr Hunt opposed.

A bill to provide for deficiencies of appropriations was debated, in the course of which Mr. Levin opposed the appropriation for a Minister to Rome.

The New York Tribune says:—

"We understand from a gentleman who has just returned from an extensive tour through the Southern and Western States, that the country merchants have fully two-thirds of all the goods which they purchased last Fall still on hand. This is a serious fact and ought to be well understood by our jobbing merchants."

From what we have heard, we imagine that there is not much exaggeration in the above statement. The business of the past winter has been exceedingly light throughout the South.

PLANK ROADS.—We have occasionally copied articles from papers in Western New York giving accounts of various Plank Roads already made and in use, and of companies for the construction of many others. A late Syracuse paper, after speaking of many in that part of the country, mentions by name no less than seven different Roads of that kind about to be made in that immediate vicinity, five of them leading out of Syracuse.—They vary from 6 to 35 miles in length. These have all originated in the popularity and success of a Road from Salina to Brewertown, which has been in use more than 18 months, and of which the Syracuse paper says, "The facilities it has afforded to the people along the line of reaching market at all seasons of the year, the impulse it has imported to trade and business, the enhanced value it has given to a large portion of the farming lands in the vicinity of which it passes, while the stock is not only paying, but profitable—have stimulated similar projects. We regard these movements as among the most important of the day, and we are glad to see that they are engaging so large a share of public attention."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, remarking that the improvement of highways is of the first importance to farmers, and to all who live at a distance from market, and that rail roads and canals are too expensive to pass through every neighborhood, adds that plank roads are now the favorite system. "The advantages of this kind of road, over those now in use, are manifold. They are cheap, costing only about $1,500 per mile; the carriage glides over it as smoothly as over an ordinary floor, and a team can draw about double the weight on this that they can on the ordinary turnpike; and it is said that the tolls will be less than that charged by the old "pikes." The width of the plank track is about eight feet, and is usually formed of hemlock planks, four inches thick, laid on stringers. The planks require no fastenings, and it is thought they will last about eight years. On one side is a well graded gravel track, level with the planks, furnishing room to turn out, and in dry weather forming an admirable ground road. The past year has produced most of the projects which we have mentioned; and as enterprises of this kind grow numerous when successful, we have no doubt but another twelve months will bring forth many new ones. Good roads are great blessings; poor roads are great nuisances."

We have long been of opinion, that this is the kind of Road, and the only practicable kind short of the rail road, adapted to the sandy region which almost surrounds this town for a distance of 40 or 50 miles. There is no stone to make a Turnpike, but there is plenty of timber to make a Plank Road. And if a team can draw twice as much over a plank road as it can over the fine turnpikes of the North, how much more could be drawn than over the wretched roads which abound in all this region? What an immense saving of time, of labor, of expense, of wear and tear of vehicles and horse flesh, to say nothing of human patience, would be effected by the construction of a few such roads in North Carolina!

A private letter from Mexico of the 13th ultimo, states that the news of General Scott's suspension from the command, and of his intended trial, was just received, and had caused great excitement both in the army and among the people.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, Feb. 26.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship Edith arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 20th inst.

A rumor prevailed in Vera Cruz when the Edith left, that Santa Anna had made an application to Gen. Scott for a passport to Vera Cruz, and permission to leave the country, and that Gen. Scott had acceded to his request. Those who credited the rumor believed that he would arrive in Vera Cruz in four or five days, to embark for Europe or Havana. The Arco Iris of the 18th instant contains the following article:

Gen. Santa Anna.—We are assured that Gen. Santa Anna has arrived within a few days at Tustepec, provided with the passport which he demanded from the Government, countersigned by Gen. Scott. Should this prove to be the case, it is not improbable that we shall see his Excellency in this city, with the view of embarking for a foreign country, in search of an asylum which he has not been able to find in his native land. It is also asserted that he will not proceed to Havana, as the Government of the island has prohibited his entry. We have not much faith in this intelligence, and it would be a pity if it should be true, as it is not easy for Don Antonio to find an asylum where he could give himself up with so much liberty to his natural inclination for intriguing.

A train left Vera Cruz for Orizaba on the 13th inst. with an escort of 250 men. The roads to Orizaba and the city of Mexico are said to be entirely cleared of the guerrilla parties.

The Edith brought over the remains of Col. R. M. Echols, 13th Reg. Infantry, and of Dr. James B. Slade.

The following extract from a letter from a correspondent writing from Cordova, now in possession of the American troops, under date of the 15th instant, would seem to confirm the report that Santa Anna was about to leave the country:

"About a dozen guerrillas were seen on the way up. Santa Anna, with a few hundred followers, was in this neighborhood a few days since. He has asked for permission to leave the country, and it is thought he is on his way to the coast."

Since writing the above we have conferred with a passenger on the Edith, who states that he had been informed by Gen. Twiggs that he had received positive information that Gen. Scott had granted Santa Anna his passport, and that he was expected in Vera Cruz by the 24th inst.

MEXICO, Feb. 7, 1848.

The late revolution in Tunascaltepec, in this State, by which Olaguibel, the once popular Governor of Mexico, has been deposed, has some light thrown upon it by official documents published in the Monitor of yesterday. The plan, as published, appears to be similar to that of San Luis—declaring against the peace policy of the Government and in favor of raising troops and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Olaguibel, who was at first imprisoned, has been released, but deprived of all authority, and the Legislature is called upon to elect a new governor and to legalize the measures already taken to raise troops and money.

Col. Withers and Major Lally, with an escort of dragoons and a couple of pieces of artillery, arrived yesterday from Pachuca. They brought about $200,000 in silver with them.

This morning a courier arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 27th from New Orleans. Considerable excitement was created by the order from Washington for a court of inquiry to be held at Puebla, on the cases of the arrested officers, dated the 17th from Washington, and the letter of "Truth-Teller," in the Picayune, dated the 18th, which directly contradicts the order, and announces the recall of Gen. Scott and the release of the other officers. The knowing ones are bothered.

Santa Anna's Retirement.—There is no reason to doubt, says the N. O. *Delta*, the truth of the report brought by the *Edith*, that the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war and communicated whatever of vigor has characterized the defence of Mexico, had received his passports from our Commander-in-Chief, and ere this has arrived in Vera Cruz on his way to foreign parts. A gentleman now in this city saw the letter to General Twiggs from General Scott, directing the former to allow Gen. Santa Anna to depart in peace from Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the steamship Fashion, we are favored with the Matamoras Flag of the 16th and 19th inst. The only item of news that we notice in these papers, is that giving an account of the sayings and doings in the interior—San Luis, &c., as follows:

We have reports from San Luis Potosi and Zacetacas within the last few days, which say that in the former city, although great exertions are made to organize a force to repel an expected march of our forces upon them, yet nothing has been accomplished, nor did there seem a probability that anything could be done towards raising an opposing force. In Zacetacas, report says a formidable force has been organized, Gen. Bustamente at the head, who declares that he will not only defend the State, but will yet redeem his country from the disgrace which overwhelms her, if Santa Anna is no longer entrusted with command in the army.

LOCOFOCO FACTS.—Whilst we pass over, as unworthy of serious notice, the Carolinian's weekly attempts at personal abuse, we do not feel at liberty to permit all its misrepresentations of public affairs to go uncorrected.

Under the head "A Speaking Fact," that paper of last Saturday says, "that the Whig Congress of 1841 passed an act authorizing a loan of $12,000,000, on six per cent. stock, *but they could not borrow a cent.*"

Any one who will take the trouble to examine President Tyler's Annual Message, Dec. 7, 1841, will see how much reliance is to be placed on this "speaking fact." Mr. Tyler says, "Of the loan of $12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late Session, only $5,432,726 88 have been negotiated." And he says that no more was taken because the time allowed for bids was so short. The remainder of the sum authorized was obtained in 1843, under an act passed by the same Whig Congress which, according to the Carolinian, *could not borrow a cent.*

The difficulty in obtaining the loan as at first authorized, arose, as is well known to those who know any thing of public affairs, from the then existing suspension of specie payments, and from the fact that Banks and capitalists were at that time devoting all their energies and means to bring about and maintain a resumption of specie payments.

Nomination of Mr. Manly.—So far as we have heard, in every direction, the nomination of Mr. Manly, for Governor, gives unalloyed satisfaction to the Whig party. Not one word has been said in opposition to the nominee, whilst, in every instance, where the proceedings of the Convention have been commented upon, he has been lauded and complimented. A letter from one of the most distinguished men of Eastern Carolina, says:

"There is no one in the State, who will be more rejoiced than myself, to see Mr. Manly Governor. I know him well. He is an excellent gentleman, of clear understanding and sound heart; and those who think his nomination will not be acceptable to the East, will find themselves mistaken."

Raleigh Register.

A Screw Loose.—We find this paragraph in the last number of the Salem (Ind.) News:

We learn from the Indiana State Sentinel that Isaac C. Elston, who was appointed contingent delegate to the Democratic National Convention, by the late Indiana Locofoco State convention, has come out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. We shall not be surprised to hear of the whole Locofoco electoral ticket, delegates and all, turning for old Zach before the expiration of six months.

Four Steamboats were burnt at Cincinnati on the 28th ultimo; one of them with a very valuable cargo. Four lives were lost.

Letter from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, to the Committee of the Buena Vista Festival at Philadelphia:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. }
February 16, 1848. }

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with the receipt of your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by the Whigs of Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, on which occasion they propose to bring forward the name of *General Zachary Taylor*, as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. My answer has been delayed until the present time, in anticipation of the hope that it would be in my power to accept your invitation. Rejoiced, as I should be, to unite with you, in person, on that occasion, and anxious, as I am, to aid you in its high object, I fear the probable necessity of my presence here, in the discharge of public duties, will prevent my attendance. But allow me, gentlemen, to say, that though absent I shall be thoroughly with you in sentiment and feeling; and I sincerely trust your demonstration will be such as cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect upon the country, and the good cause you hope to advance. It is proper that your city, whose Whig fidelity has never been shaken, should take a lead in this movement in favor of a distinguished citizen for the Presidency; and you have been fortunate in selecting as the time for a public presentation of his claims, *the 22d day of February*, a day memorable in the annals of our country, and which has now united and enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen the glories of Taylor and Buena Vista, with the hallowed memory of Washington.

While, gentlemen, we should all unite in abiding the decision of a Whig National Convention, fairly constituted and fully representing the popular will, in the selection of the most suitable names as our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, from the list of distinguished individuals whose pretensions may be canvassed, it cannot be impolitic, and may be very desirable, to hold preliminary meetings, and in a spirit of frankness, and temper of conciliation and forbearance, discuss and give expression to the claims of those whom any portion of the people may desire to place in the highest office in their gift. It may be objected by some that it is better to wait the developments of public opinion, and that it may be unwise to indicate individual preferences *now*. I think differently—and having clear convictions on the subject, satisfactory at least to my own judgment, I am free to avow them—*I am decidedly of opinion that Gen. Taylor ought to be the candidate of the Whig party of the United States for the next Presidency.* Remarkable for his sympathy with the masses of our people—for his plain republican manners—for his strong common sense—unsuspected integrity, public and private—his moderation and prudence—his ardent and undoubted patriotism—his fealty to the constitution and union of the States—his bravery in the field and wisdom in counsel—his indomitable spirit in battle and his generous and humane magnanimity in the hour of victory over a prostrate foe—distinguished for that rare union of the faithful obedience of the soldier with the lofty spirit of the freeman, which could enable him to look Executive displeasure in the face and declare, with unmistakable emphasis, "I ask no favor and shrink from no responsibility"—with a mind which has proved equal to the many trying emergencies which it has been the lot of an eventful life to encounter; and, above all, conspicuous among all men for that genuine and unaffected modesty, which is almost always the infallible index of true greatness, Gen. Taylor is *eminently fit* to be the President of this great and free people. In the present peculiar and dangerous crisis of our now complicated Mexican relations: in the momentous and fearful issues which are to grow out of the prosecution and end of this unfortunate war, there will be, I think, among the many other reasons for his elevation to the chief magistracy, a high and patriotic policy in having *such a man* at the head of our national affairs. His moral power with the people; his deserved popularity, not confined to mere party divisions; and his familiarity with the particular subject of Mexican affairs, would enable him perhaps more than any other man, to terminate and adjust on a sure, permanent, just, and honorable basis, satisfactory to both republics, all the difficult and alarming questions arising out of our present contest with Mexico. I have no doubt that General Taylor is a Whig. I have, myself, always been, and expect always to be, a Whig: a true republican Whig. I was a Whig when it cost something of labor and feeling to be of that political faith, and when it was necessary to breast the torrent of an adverse popularity. But I have never "asked favor or shrunk from responsibility." I have had no ambition but to promote the good of my country, and faithfully discharge all the duties incumbent on me as one of her humblest citizens. I am now, and have always been the friend of *Henry Clay*, the patriot and statesman, and unflinching champion of Whig principles. His banner has never been thrown to the breeze but I have been found enlisted under its folds. How long, how zealously and efficiently, I have been a soldier in his cause (because I believed it to be the true cause of the country) both political parties in the "Old North State" can bear testimony. If, in the progress of events, the wisdom of the National Convention should determine that the great statesman of the West shall be our standard bearer in the coming contest, I am ready and willing again to do service in that glorious cause as zealously as ever. If I had the power to make Mr. Clay President, and to command for him majorities in both branches of the national legislature in favor of the great Whig policy, of which he is the most distinguished advocate, I would most cheerfully gratify the first wish of my heart for years, and place him in that exalted station to which his eminent services and devotion to his country so justly entitle him. But we cannot be blind to the signs of the times. I doubt whether he can be elected. And even if Mr. Clay could be elected, there is every reasonable probability to fear, that such is the bitterness and fury of partisan zeal against him, his nomination would be the signal for the rally of every faction of an old and embittered opposition against him, and that he would be in a minority in both branches of the *next*, and probably of the 32d, Congress. Except for the mere *"spoils of office,"* a principle we have so often and justly condemned, it might prove a barren victory, in reference at least to the fruits of a wise legislation. Certainly he could make no treaty with Mexico which would not in the present state of parties in the Senate, and probably in the House of Representatives, meet with the most violent and, perhaps successful opposition. Looking, then, to the *success* of the party and its principles, and its great interests, and, I might add, the very salvation of the country and its institutions, my opinion is, that the name of Mr. Clay ought not, and that the name of *General Zachary Taylor* ought to be, presented, at this time, by the Whig party to the American people as a candidate for the Presidency. I trust Mr. Clay may never have occasion to feel that those, however honest they may be in their convictions, who advise a different course, are not his truest friends or safest counsellors. I am in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, because I believe he can and will be elected; and because, if elected, I believe his administration will be cordially sustained by the American people; that in it, he will carry out the true principles of our party, to which I believe him sincerely attached; and that he will establish at home a policy liberal, beneficent, wise, and patriotic, and in "strict accordance with the Constitution;" and that he will so manage our foreign relations as soon to restore to us the rich blessings of peace; fix her foundations on a solid, just, and honorable basis, and rescue us from the perils of the mad career of "conquest," and unchastened national ambition, to which many in high places are now seeking pretexts to plunge our common and beloved country.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to present the accompanying sentiment, and believe me, truly, with sincere respect, Your obedient servant,

D. M. BARRINGER.

The success of the Whig Party—Ensured by the selection of General Taylor as the Whig candidate by the National Whig Convention.

To Hon. E. Joy Morris, Charles Gilpin and others,
Committee of Invitation, &c.

The Nashville papers announce the death in that city of Judge Campbell, aged 79. Judge C. was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated early to Tennessee. He has occupied seats in each House of Congress; was chairman of the most important committees in the House during Mr. Jefferson's administration, and was chairman of the committee on Military Affairs in the Senate when war was declared. He was also Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison, and afterwards minister to Russia under Mr. Monroe.

Postscript.

The Steamer had not arrived at Boston up to Friday evening last.

THE TREATY.—A letter from Washington, March 2d, says, that two days ago it was almost certain the Treaty would be ratified—*now it is in the greatest doubt.* 19 Senators can defeat it; and it is said that 13 Locos and 6 Whigs are opposed to it. Our correspondent thinks, however, that it will be ratified, with some amendments—that even a *bad treaty* will prevail over a *worse war*;—that the country wants peace, and Senators will scarcely take the responsibility of protracting this unnecessary war. We are promised a Telegraphic despatch when the vote is taken.

It is said and believed that Yucatan, through her Commissioner at Washington, has protested against the Treaty, and that five other Mexican States are opposed to it, on the ground, of which the Senate has evidence, of their desire to be annexed to the U. States!! Also, that Venezuela has asked our protection in her present revolution! So we go! taking other nations under our jurisdiction and protection, only disregarding the interests of our own.

Two men of war, says a N. Y. paper, have been ordered to sail at once for Caracas.

Three or four persons, citizens of Moore Co., went out on Monday morning, the 21st inst., a little before daylight, for the purpose of shooting turkies. They scattered about and took their positions in the woods for the purpose of intercepting the game as it might fly down or pass by them; when George Muse, one of the company, supposing that he saw a turkey some distance from him on a log, fired at it, and shot his nephew, Andrew Idle, a lad about eighteen years old, through the body, a little above the heart. Idle rose, made a step or two, fell, and immediately expired. *N. C. Argus.*

Found Dead.—Daniel M'Nair was found dead Sunday morning the 13th inst., near Gardner's Store, in Moore County—or it may have been the previous night that he was discovered. It was supposed that his horse threw him and fell on him, as the saddle had dirt on it—and other indications of such a result were discovered.—*Ib.*

Moore Superior Court.—J. T. Crawley was put upon his trial for kidnapping a mulatto child by the name of Malcolm, or Macom Wheeler. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Ashe; for the prisoner, Messrs. Strange and Reid. The prisoner was acquitted.—*Ib.*

Branch Mint at Charlotte.—The Annual Report of the Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia, communicated to Congress, shows the operations of the Mint and Branches, during the year 1847.

At Charlotte, N. C. the coinage during the year was $478,820; No. of pieces, half Eagles, 84,151; quarter Eagles, 23,266; the deposites (in gold) amounted to $354,054.

The coinage at all the Mints, during the year, in gold, silver, and copper, amounted to $22,657,662.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 24th ult., by Alexander McAlister, Esq., Mr. PETER McLEAN to Miss ELIZA McLEAN, daughter of the late John McLean.

In Sampson County, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Malcom C. Conoley, JESSE P. SMITH, Esq., of this town, to Miss ELIZABETH L. FAISON, daughter of Thomas I. Faison, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. S. S. Bryant, Mr. WM. B. FLANNER of Wilmington, to Miss M. C. MARSHALL, of Newbern.

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Dr. LORENZO FRINK, of Brunswick county, to Miss JESSIE, youngest daughter of Mr. R. W. Brown, of Wilmington.

In Chatham county, recently, by the Rev. P. W. Dowd, Mr CALVIN BROWN to Miss SARAH LASATER, daughter of Hardy Lasater

In Wayne County, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. P. W. Archer, Mr. BYTHAN B. ALLEN, of Johnston County, to Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of John E. Becton, Esq.

By Rev. Wm C. Sutton, on the 16th instant, Mr. ADAM LOCKHART, to Miss ANN McDIARMID; all of Anson County.

In Moore County, on the 17th inst., KENNETH WORTHY to Miss BARBARA BERRYMAN.

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 20th inst., by Robert L. Steele, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER BENOIS to Miss VIRGINIA LOWDON.

DIED.

At her residence in this county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. B. BARKSDALE, relict of the late Mr. Sherod Barksdale, of this county, in the 61st year of her age. Mrs. Barksdale was highly esteemed by all to whom she was known. She was an affectionate mother, a kind and obliging neighbor, and amiable in all the relations which she sustained in life. What is more, she was a sincere and exemplary christian. She has left three sons, two daughters, and a numerous train of descendants to mourn her departure; but they may all console themselves by the soothing reflection, that *their* loss is *her* eternal gain.—[Com.

At Little Rockfish, on the 19th ult., Mrs. JENNET PORTER, aged 64.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., Mrs JANE CRUMPLER, aged 62, wife of Blackman Crumpler, Esq.

In Georgetown, S. C., on the 28th ult., WILLIAM O'HANLON, only son of the Rev. W. G. and C. C. Conner, aged 16 months.

In Robeson county, on the 25th ult., aged upwards of 70 years, Mr. ANGUS McQUEEN, a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland.

Near Stewartsville, Richmond county, on the 26th ult., Mr. CHARLES PATTERSON, aged about 53 years.

In Philadelphia, on the 22d ult., Mr. THADDEUS PRICE, of North Carolina, a Student of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

In Richmond County, on the 20th inst., at an advanced age, Mrs. ISABELLA McSWEEN.

In Moore County, on the 27th January, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, a highly respectable citizen, aged 106 years.

In Bladen county, on the 29th ultimo, MARY LEONORA, aged 2 years, daughter of David King; and on the same day, Mrs. ANN A. KING, wife of David King.

On the 23d ult., at the Richlands in the county of Onslow, the residence of her father, John A. Averitt, Esq., SARAH BRADLEY, widow of Dr. John Bradley of Wilmington, in the 29th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. DREAD HARRIS, at a very advanced age. Also, on the 13th, Miss FRANCES FERREL, daughter of Mr. William Ferrel.

Weeding Hoes and Blacksmith's Tools.

A NEW and very desirable assortment, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

Carriage Springs and Axels,

OF the most approved make, and of almost every size, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

LOOK HERE!—Joshua Lindley is here in Fayetteville, with 700 Apple Trees of choicest kinds, and 150 Peach Trees of the most superior kinds, for sale—where he will remain three days. Those wanting Trees will please to call at Thos. S. Lutterloh's. March 6.

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5-tf

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring my wife ELIZABETH, otherwise the law will be enforced. I also forewarn all persons from trading with her, or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

MALCOM McRAINEY.
Robeson county, March 6, 1848. 5-2wpd

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, J Huske & Son, A W Steel, J & T Waddill, F D Breece, G McNeill, H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, B Rose & Son, J Brown, E Fuller, Shaw & Little, J Utley, C T Haigh & Son, J M Rose, J D Starr, J D Williams, W Prior, H Erambert, F T Ward, L McKellar, J Baker, E W Willkings, H Leete, J H & J Martine, H Branson, D & W McLaurin, Rey & Pearce, J Evans, W G Matthews, and Blount's Creek Manuf'g Co, of this place; and for A Earnhardt, M L & R J Holmes, J W Thomas, Brown & James, R McKay, J Winecoff & Co, W Strickland, J Gaddy, W L Hall, B Burnett, Murchison, Reid & Co, N G S Johnson, J R Sloan, F Friese, Elliot & Co, and E Belo, of the interior.

March 5—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J H Hall, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, H Branson, Dr B Robinson, J Jessup, A Jessup, W McIntyre, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, J Brown, Cook & Powell, T J Johnson & Co, J M Beasley, B Rose & Son, J E Bryan, E J Hale, R Baldwin, Hall, Sackett & Co, S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, P Taylor, D Johnson, Cook & Taylor, S Boon, D Shaw, T S Lutterloh, Campbell & McMillan, J & T Waddill, F T Ward, of this place; and T Bostick, J Ewing, W C Patterson, D Carrol, M Currie, A Cameron, J W Rollins, D Bane, C Hall, J C Blocker, Finley & Gordon, J Evans, J M Morehead, J A Washington, of interior.

March 6—Steamer Fayetteville, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with goods for sundry merchants of this place; and J C Blocker, A Gainey & Co, J H Hawley, J & W Murphy, of interior; and several passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Schr. Brilliant from Onslow, N. C. 26.—Schrs G. W. Davis from New York, Anna Somers from do. 28.—Br. Brig Ohio from Jamaica. Brig Gen. Lincoln from N. York; Schrs. Napoleon from New York, R. W. Brown from do., J. K. F. Mansfield from Charleston, Pactolus from Little River, S. C., C. B. Ciner from do., Susan M. Young from Cardenas, Cuba, Martha Ann from Shallotte. 29.—Brigs New York from Havana, Frances Louisa from Guadaloupe. March 1.—Brig Wanderer from Guadaloupe; Schr Col. McRae from Charleston. 2.—Brig Alpine from Martinique.

LOTS AT AUCTION.

9 LOTS lying East of the M. E. Church, each fronting 25 feet on Bow or Burgess streets and running back from 75 to 106 feet, are offered for sale. If not disposed of before SATURDAY the 18th inst., they will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on that day, at the Market House at 12 o'clock. Those wishing to purchase, can make application to the subscribers.

A. W. STEEL.
E. J. LILLY.
March 6, 1848. 5-2w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

HHDS and Tierces, of superior quality, and in excellent order, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.

1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.

2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.

For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sundheimer and Josiah Maultsby, is hereby and henceforth dissolved by mutual consent.

J. SUNDHEIMER.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY.
Lumberton, March 3, 1848. 5-6w

New York, February 1848.

ROKENBAUGH, CONNER & DATER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,

HAVE removed from No. 191 Pearl street, to **No. 57 Maiden Lane**, near William street, **NEW YORK**, where they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their well selected and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic GOODS. [5-6t]

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 219 Market street,
BALTIMORE,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, and Consumption.

DR HALL, No. 127 Canal street, New Orleans—On the nature, causes, symptoms, and cure of diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Contents.—What is Consumption? General Symptoms; special, infallible, fatal ditto. What is Bronchitis? Clergyman's Sore Throat? Symptoms. Asthma? Causes, symptoms, and cure.—When has a man Consumption, and it can be nothing else? When Bronchitis or Clergyman's Sore Throat, and it cannot be Consumption? Fifth edition, 218 pp. 8 vo. 1847, with engravings.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1848. 5tf

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March 1846, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it:

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognised, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would farther say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 1, 1848. 96tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 84-tf

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going farther North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

100 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
[illegible] kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
20 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
100 pairs Trace Chains,
100 doz. Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Aug. 20, 1847. 78tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,
Dec. 7, 1847. 99tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted,
1 most splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do. black Satin do.
Furniture Prints, fancy do.
Muslin-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do.
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do. Crash,
Red Flannel, white do. Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Sheets,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de Laine do. 8-4 Plaid do. Waffle do.
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do. Cotton do. Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do. *black spun Silk do.*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread.
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do.
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Boquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do. Crushed Sugar, Brown do. Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skillful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscuit Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Shoes, for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Jan 17, 1848. 95-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Tnibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

Sarah Ledbetter, *vs.* William Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, Absilla Vaughan, and Hannah Burr.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, and Hannah Burr, are not inhabitants of this State:—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 25] 1600 6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Feild,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lales's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.

YOUNG ALLEN.

Anson county, Dec 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

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20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

IRISH POTATOES.

65 BUSHELS fine IRISH POTATOES, suitable for planting. Apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 7, 1848.

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100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it as a great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm in removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor has for the past five years been in the habit of using it and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.

Jan. 24, 1848. 99-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Pathology.

Alamance, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Coe's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pil Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under the new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-4tp

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM.
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept 22. 81-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, for which purpose a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats to the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded from their Agent there FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Ware houses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the interior shipped from Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commission.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 99

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, [illegible] Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847.

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 1, 1847. No. 1 Granite Buildings.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1848, just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather,* [illegible]

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
50 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
250 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; [illegible] man, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and [illegible] Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the forwarding and commission business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1847.

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the [illegible] corner Store, known as Hardie's [illegible] door to the Messrs. [illegible] the new Hotel, in which he [illegible] has now a large and very valuable [illegible] BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he [illegible] invites the public to examine. [illegible] part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and [illegible] Arithmetic; Gregg & Emory's, and Saunders Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States, England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; [illegible] Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's [illegible] mar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's [illegible] Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; Frost's [illegible] Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, of all sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; [illegible] assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, [illegible] Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, [illegible] don, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Heber, and [illegible] Presentation Books; The Rose; [illegible] Annuals; Christmas Blossoms; Odd Fellows Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; [illegible] Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; [illegible] Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; [illegible] Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to the BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence and [illegible] assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote himself to the business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a share of [illegible]

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready [illegible]

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have acquired, [illegible] of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold [illegible] 200 Rights in North Carolina, and [illegible] successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced [illegible] double the value of the Mill, and in [illegible] work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are not [illegible] more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel, [illegible] will save one-third of the water, and [illegible] back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased by [illegible] the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have [illegible] operation 12 months or more, but [illegible] We have received certificates [illegible] wheels, and stating that the Saw [illegible] provement cut 2500, 3000, 3500, [illegible] as high as 5000 feet a day, with [illegible] water.

We keep constantly on hand [illegible] pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit heads of water,) [illegible] Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and [illegible] by E. A. [illegible] Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; [illegible] T. Dodson, Danville, Va. and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be [illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCHD McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—Persons who wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting [illegible] in different parts of the [illegible]